

glandular-pubescent inflorescences, in glandular-puberulent corollas with bearded lower lip, in yellow-bearded staminodes and in general shape and size of flowers. *Penstemon Nelsonae* is of larger stature throughout than *P. attenuatus*. It is further removed from this and the other species of the *P. confertus-procerus* complex by the denticulations of the leaves. Our new species is well isolated from the other species of the section *Graciles* excepting the small-flowered *P. procerus* Dougl. (the form *P. Tolmiei* Hook.), and it is the only yellow-flowered *Penstemon* occurring west of the Cascades in Washington.

ASTER MERITUS A. Nels. (*A. bakerensis* St. John). Dr. Muenscher¹ has already reviewed the "Flora of Mount Baker," and expressed his surprise to find so many species common to the region that were omitted by the authors. On one short visit there, I found thirty-three species not in the Flora, and strangely enough, I found most of them near their base camp, Mount Baker Lodge. Since its publication, I have made several visits there, and paid especial attention to the forms and species which were described as new. Specialists to whom I have submitted this material have reduced the new species one by one until only *Aster bakerensis* remained. I made a long, hard trip to Grouse Butte last summer, and found the *Aster* growing in the crevices of the cliffs at about 1000 m., on Grouse Butte, and the specimens were much larger than indicated in the original description. Now Dr. Blake declares this species to be typical *Aster meritus* A. Nels. Dr. St. John in the original description states: "This new species does not appear to have any close relatives in North America," and this positive statement of a well known botanist caused me to doubt Dr. Blake at first. I sent material to Dr. Aven Nelson to compare with the type, and his ready agreement with Dr. Blake removes all doubts. But it is an interesting extension in range. My collection "Grouse Butte, Mt. Baker region, 1000 m. 10 August 1934, Thompson 11225," has been widely distributed.

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VIOLA ROTUNDIFOLIA ON LONG ISLAND.—In the fall of 1931 an unusually broad-leaved violet was found on the terminal moraine north of Queens Village. Fruiting material obtained the following spring (Svenson no. 4746) showed conclusively that the species was *Viola rotundifolia*, which is mentioned from a "single station on L. I." by Taylor, Fl. Vic. N. Y. 453 (1915). This is perhaps based on the citation, "Long Island City, Hon. A. Brown" in Jelliffe, Fl. Long Island 117 (1899), but Mr. Wilson could not locate any specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The area has

¹ Torrey, xxxi: 15 (1931).

been improved for park purposes, and at the last visit (1932) the number of plants was sadly depleted. When first noted the plants were abundant over an area approximately fifty feet in diameter in woodland consisting of *Cornus florida* and oaks.—H. K. SVENSON, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

COLLINSIA PARVIFLORA IN NEW ENGLAND.—On June 8, 1935, Mr. S. K. Harris, my wife and I made an afternoon's visit to a group of abrupt and conspicuous slate hills in the town of Pawlet, Vermont. They rise to an altitude of about 2,000 feet; one of them, locally known as Haystack, has a considerable cliff on its western face. This we especially explored. The summit offered nothing more exciting than *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Pyrus melanocarpa*, *Potentilla tridentata*, *Vaccinium pensylvanicum* and *Rhododendron roseum*. The lesser rock-outcrops and wooded slopes below, however, produced a soil sufficiently rich to support such at least mildly calcicolous species as *Cystopteris bulbifera*, *Arenaria stricta*, *Ranunculus allegheniensis*, *Arabis hirsuta*, *Draba arabisans* and *Waldsteinia*. At the base of the cliff, on shaded talus, we found a small patch, scarcely three feet square, of an unfamiliar little annual, which Professor Fernald later identified as *Collinsia parviflora* Dougl.

This species has a wide range in the western United States; east of the Rocky Mountains, however, it is known, so far as I am aware, only from the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota and from the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan and locally at Belleville, Ontario. The woods on Haystack have been thoroughly lumbered in the past: old cartpaths run here and there all through them. Some one has built a brush fence up to the very foot of the cliff; and catnip and *Barbarea vulgaris* are among the associates of *Collinsia* on the talus. It may conceivably have been introduced with western feed and somehow found a congenial, though precarious, abiding place under the Haystack cliff. On the other hand, "wooded hillsides" are among the rather varied natural habitats assigned to it by collectors in the West and, as above noted, there are no records of this "montane and sub-montane" species as a weed in the East. Possibly its occurrence at Pawlet may be considered an outlying native station, comparable (though much farther from its nearest neighbor) to that of *Carex Richardsonii* on Mt. Equinox, not far away.¹—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

¹ See Fernald, RHODORA xxxiv. 229 (1932).